## Bits Runtime

Here is a video walkthrough of the solutions.

Determine the best and worst case runtime of tricky.

```
public void tricky(int n) {
if (n > 0) {
    tricky(n & (n - 1));
}
}
```

Best Case:  $\Theta($  ), Worst Case:  $\Theta($  )

Solution:

```
Best Case: \Theta(1), Worst Case: \Theta(logN)
```

**Explanation:** The main idea is that this function zeros out a 1 in n each time. If n starts off as some power of 2, it only has one 1 and finishes in constant time. If n is all ones, it takes  $\log N$  recursive calls to finish (there are  $\log N$  bits in N).

There are two main cases for n. First, if n is odd, n - 1 has a 0 in the last bit, so the last bit of n will be zeroed out. If n is even so its last bits are something like  $10 \ldots 0$ , then the last bits of n - 1 will be  $01 \ldots 1$ . and-ing these together zeros out the first nonzero bit from the right.